Numb. [illegible]] THE September 12, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

[Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, September 12, 1789. [Vol. IV.]

To the Freemen, Electors of the County of Alleghany.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the Inhabitants of Alleghany County, that he intends being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, and flatters himſelf, that ſuch of his friends and neighbours as think him fit to fill that Office, will favor him with their votes: He alſo informs them, that ſhou'd he, by their means obtain it, he will make it his ſtudy to promote the intereſt of the public, and to deſerve their eſteem. Thoſe of his neighbours with whom he has formerly had the pleaſure of dealing with when in public truſt, will, in ſome meaſure be able to judge for themſelves, whether or not he did endeavour to do them juſtice and deſerve their favor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittſburgh, July 27, 1789.

FLATTERED by the appearance of ſatisfaction which I gave to the reſpectable bench and the learned gentlemen of the law while in the office of High Conſtable, I once more preſume to offer my ſervices to the public.

It is not a lucrative employment I deſire; it is not the filling my coffers at the public expence that I am at; the office of Coroner for the new county of Alleghany ſtands open; as a candidate for that office I preſent myſelf, hoping that a well judging public will take my former ſervices into conſiderttion, & reward them by planting on a brow ſilvered over with age, this trifling ſcion from the tree of honor. As I look upon pecuniary advantages but as a ſecondary object, the hand of oppreſſion would by me never be uplifted the afflicted widow or helpleſs orphan, deprived by the premature arreſt of death, of the ſupport derived from a tender huſband or affectionate parent, ſhall never have cauſe to curſe me, nor ſhall the public at large, whoſe aſſiſtance I now ſolicit, on whoſe patronage I rely, ever have it in their power deſervedly to blame me, who has the honor to be their very humble ſervant,

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 28, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braehes, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reaſonable terms for country produce, or caſh at a lower rate, a deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth diſtrict of donation lands; alſo, two conveyances for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congreſs to ſoldiers ſerving during the war. Inquire of the Printer.

Sept. 2, 1789.

m

THE ſubſcribers having been appointed by the Grand Jury at the laſt court, for the purpoſe of fixing a time for the town and country to conſult on the ſubject of a Repreſentation for the enſuing year; take this opportunity of requeſting that the people of the different townſhips in the county of Alleghany, will appoint one or more deputies to attend on the Tueſday of the next court, at the Court Houſe in Pittſburgh, to ſignify their ſenſe on that ſubject, and unite, if poſſible, in forming a ticket that will give general ſatisfaction.

JOHN GIBSON,
D. SMITH,
R. BUNTIN.
D. DUNCAN.

Auguſt 26, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greenſburgh, on which there is a well finiſhed and commodious two ſtory log Houſe, with convenient out buildings, incloſed by a poſt and rail fence; alſo, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal ſtreet, well incloſed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient ſtables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewiſe a large and general aſſortment of houſhold furniture. The terms of payment will be eaſy, and made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on application to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, and unqueſtionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

Auguſt 7, 1789.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1789.

B.
David Bruce, William, John, or Sam. Buchanan.
C.
Doctor Henry Chapeſe.
F.
Captain William Finley.
G.
William Grub.
H.
Hance Hamilton, John Hamilton, John Hunter, 2,
J.
William Johnſton.
L.
Alexander Logan.
O.
Iſaac Orchard.
R.
John Robinſon.
S.
His Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Daniel Sabourea.

James Chambers
J Hunter

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim ſet up for the ſame by a certain William Colvin, and as I cannot find ſaid Colvin or his attorney, to ſite him perſonally to a trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the ſecretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I ſhall apply for my patent.

ISAAC NEWKIRK

"12th February, 1789.

"Iſaac Newkirk enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Pidgeon creek in Waſhington county, on ſaid Colvin's warrant dated February 13, 1786, alledging that ſaid Newkirk hath a better right for the ſame: The firſt Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, **DAVID KENNEDY**, Sec'y Land Office.

CAME to my plantation better than four weeks ago, a ſmall bay horſe, with a long tail, and cut at the end; he is branded with N. 8. on both ſhoulders and the near cuſhion, which number makes it probable that he was a packer The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 4, 1789.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has this day began to take horſes to paſture on his after graſs meadow, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela river, nearly oppoſite to Pittſburgh. Price ſix pence per night, or one dollar and a half per month.

Auguſt 5, 1789.

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly, made the twenty-ſeventh day of March, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, empowering the commiſſioners of each county to hold an appeal for thoſe perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by being fined for non-attendance on their militia days. By virtue of ſaid law, we will hold an appeal for the third battalion (as they formerly ſtood) on the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at the houſe of Major James Wilſon, in Derry townſhip; for the ſecond battalion, on the twenty-fourth day, at the houſe of Mr. James Guthrie, in Greenſbvrgh, and on the twenty-eighth day of ſaid month, for the firſt battalion, at the houſe of Adam Rudibaugh, near the mouth of Sawickly creek. Where due attendance ſhall be given, and juſtice done to the appellants according as the law directs.

ELIE COULTER,]
JOHN GIFFEN,] Commiſſioners.

RANAWAY on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living on Plumb creek, Alleghany county, a negro man named JACK, he his about 40 years of age, and his hair is not ſo curly, nor ſo much like wool, as the moſt of negroes. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Pittſburgh. Whoever will take up ſaid Negro and deliver him to his maſter, ſhall receive Two Dollarks Reward, paid by

THOMAS GIRTY.

Auguſt 21, 1789.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, May 13.

OUR auguſt Sovereign is again ill; the day before yeſterday his Majeſty was ſeized with a fever, which continued for twenty four hours. He ſuffers greatly from an obſtructed reſpiration.

They write from Croatia, that on the 12th of April 1000 Turkiſh cavalry attacked a poſt in the Bannat, five villages belonging to the Boſtians, which were under the imperial protection, experienced the fury of the enemy; all the men were immediately put to the ſword, 104 women and and boys, 600 horned cattle, 108 horſes, and 507 goats were carried off, and three ſmall towns all burnt to aſhes.

The enemy, after this, retired to the village of Pograzi, were they ſold the booty to the beſt bidder, 2 Turks purchaſed two women and four children for 900 florins.

VENICE, May 1.

Death of the Grand Signior.

On Wedneſday evening a courier arrived here with diſpatches from the Builo, at Conſtantinople, to the ſenate, acquainting them with the ſudden death of Addul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any viſible previous illneſs. He was born the 20th of March 1725, and aſcended the Ottoman throne on the 21ſt of January 1774, by the name of Achmet the fourth. It is believed that he will be ſucceeded by his nephew Selim.

The unexpected death of the Ottoman emperor has put an end to all the ſanguine hopes which the mediating powers entertained of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the three Imperial crowns.

LONDON, May 31.

A proclamation hath been lately iſſued by the ſtates of one the provinces of the United Netherlands ordering every inhabitant, without diſtinction to were orange ribbons in a conſpicuous part about them, on pain of forfeiting a gold florin every time they are found without one, which is to be given to the poor. The ſaid ſtates have alſo ordered, that all ſtrangers, as well foreigners as others, who, ſince the revolution have taken up their abode iu that province, ſhould be oblided to produce a certificate from the regency where they laſt reſided, purporting that the bearer had at all times behaved himſelf as a good and a peaceable citizen; and that he had juſt and lawful reaſons for changing his ſituation. This has not been thought quite ſufficient; for by the ſame proclamation it is ordained, that before he be permitted to remain in the province, he is to take an oath that he is firmly atached to the houſe of Orange and to the conſtitution and form of government as eſtabliſhed on the 21ſt of March, 1788.

The ſpeech of Monſ, Necker on the opening of the States General the 6th of May, 1789, wherein he recommends the imitation of the example of this country in the propoſed abolition of the Slave Trade muſt produce univerſal applauſe among all deſcriptions of men, but thoſe inſatible thirſts for lucre ſuperſedes every better affection of the heart. With what enthuſiaſtic delight muſt every individual revere this truly great character, who nobly prefers the protection of the degraded rights of human nature, to the continuance of a commerce however advantageous, which cannot ſubſiſt but on theirentire extinction, Should the French concur with us in this magnitudrous point of which at preſent the expectations are flatering it will deſtroy the whole argument which has ever been urged by the moſt ſtrenuous advocates of ſlavery. Should it be otherwiſe, it will little redound to their reputation as men and as Chriſtians, to carry on a commerce in direct repugnances to the laws of nature and religion, which is only defenſible on the grounds of barbarous policy.

May 27. Among ſome perſons of conſequence committed to the Baſtile, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the late riots, was the Abbe Roy, who was put into a dark room, and not ſuffered to be ſpoken to by any perſon but the gaoler. This gentleman, however who was ſuppoſed to be very inſtrumental in ſtirring up riots, has been proven to be perfectly innocent; upon which account, it is expected, ſome recompence will be made to him for the very unmerited hardſhip he has endured.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 21.

"From the year 1755, the expences of this country have been increaſing to a moſt alarming degree; the national debt at preſent is above two millions; whereas in the year 1755 there was acredit due to the nation of upwards of four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling."

June 5. The ſlave traders, foreſeeing that the Britiſh Parliment are determined to put an end to the commerce of the human ſpecies, have given orders to their captains on the coaſt to purchaſe as many young women as poſſible. The reaſon is, that as the planters after the abolition law takes place, muſt depend for ſlaves on their ſtock, and the Negro men being in a proportion of three or four to one woman, females will be wanting to eſtabliſh a proper ſyſtem of population.

June 6. The budget will afford no opportunity to abuſe Adminiſtration. Sheridan has done with the revenues, the matter was too clear in the miniſter's favour, there are no dirty jobs to warrant a flaming ſpeech, merit is rewarded, and the nation proſperous; what then is to be done? Why 'I would ſet the children againſt the parent, and, if the nation cannot be embroiled, let us diſturb domeſtic peace. Theſe are the arguments, and this is the language of the party.

Mr. HASTINGS.

The plan by which the miniſtry ſeemed inclined to put a haſty concluſion to the trial of Mr. Haſtings; and which was evidently conceived in concert with the priſoner, is ſurely as derogatory of the true honor of the party accuſed, as it is inſulting to the party accuſing. The commons of England, feeling for the injuries of India, became the impeachers of Mr. Haſtings; and now Mr Haſtings, by a juggle with the miniſter, becomes the accuſer of the commons of Great Britain.

Mr. Haſtings's agent complains that the managers of the impeachment make uſe of language which ought not to be uſed in a court of juſtice; and to exemplify the grievance of which he complains, he expreſſes himſelf in terms ſo coarſe and indecent, as would not be tolerated in any private company of gentlemen in the kingdom.

PAUL JONES.

The infamous ſon of lord Selkirk's garderner, did well in changing his name from Iohn Paul to Paul Iohn, or as it is now generally accepted, Iones, being the more common ſurname, and of ſimilar ſound.

The gardener might poſſibly be an honeſt man, although the ſon was every thing but that.

Like others in the line of iniquity, he began with inferior crimes, and proceeded, in regular gradation, to thoſe of the greateſt enormity.

He plundered his maſter, lord Selkirk's houſe, and he murdered multitudes of his own countrymen, beſides numbers of his own ſailors.

Renegado like, he joined the enemies of his king and country, among whom he was diſtinguiſhed for his barbarity and violence.

Polluted with crimes, and ſtained with innocent blood, although they made uſe of him as an inſtrument for their purpoſes, they deteſted and abhorred the traitor.

Often were his hands embrued in blood; he was ferocious, but yet he was not brave; he was a tyrant, a ruffian, but no officer.

His want of courage, his abſolute cowardice was aſcertained by a well known fact, that happened at New-York, about two years ago, juſt before he went over to the Ruſſian ſervice.

A French gentleman there, after challenging him in vain, poſted him in handbills and even in the public papers, as a ſcoundrel and poltroon, and afterwards trod on his toes, and ſpit in his face, in the open ſtreet before ſeveral perſons; all which this furious Paul Iones, this ruffian admiral, actually ſubmitted to, and tamely put up with.

He ſurely could never have been admitted into any other ſervice in Europe; and what could induce the empreſs to diſgrace her naval line, and diſguſt, mortify, and degrade all her own more deſerving officers, is really aſtoniſhing and unaccountable.

Certain it is, that her acquiſition of Paul Iones was not envied by any other nation, and promoting him to be an admiral, was by all univerſally ridiculed and deſpiſed.

However, if the empreſs has really baniſhed him to Siberia (as is reported) for committing a rape on a child of ſeven years old, ſhe has at length done right.

There he will have time to reflect on and repent of his crimes, and there let him remain.

The late defeat which the Turks have ſuffered from the Ruſſians is, we find, by a letter from Warſaw ſtill more conſiderable than what appeared in the Vienna Gazette. The principal circumſtances of the action are the following: "General Dorfield marched, on the 27th of April, to Maximiniani, were he found a conſiderable body of the enemy, amounting to 8000, on this ſide the river Soreth. He attacked and defeated them; leaving 400 dead on the field, and taking 107 priſoners, among whom was Iacob Pacha, who is now at Jaſſy; General Dorfield remained four days at Maximinia. On the 1ſt of May, he advanced to Galaetz, which town he found ſtrongly fortified with redoubts and entrenchments; he, however, immediately attacked it, and after a reſiſtance of three or four hours carried the two batteries, which made a part of the works: upon this the Turks conſiſting of more than 1000 men, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners, with their commander Ibrahim Pacha; but before the ſurrender 1500 were killed in the place. The loſs of the Ruſſians was only about 60 killed, and 100 wounded. General Dorfield had his horſe killed under him, and he himſelf was ſlightly wounded in the ſhoulder."

A letter from Ireland ſays, Mr. Sheridan, ſpeaking in the king's bench on Wedneſday, in defence of a Printer of a morning paper, ſaid, "Though I admit all that ſolemn apathy can ſuggeſt againſt the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, let us remember, that it is a public creditor, to which religion, morality, liberty, genius and ſcience are much indebted; let us not forget, that it preſerved the conſtitution of our ſiſter kingdom, and reſtored our own. If therefore, in its freedom, it ſometimes goes aſtray; if in aſſuming the office of a Roman Cenſor it may ſometimes treſpaſs, let it be controuled, but let it be controuled as a favorite child with caution, and with lenity, leſt you injure its health, and break its ſpirit.

On Saturday laſt a general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the aſſociation for promoting the diſcovery of the interior parts of Africa, was held at the St. Alban's tavern, where an account of the proceedings of the committee during the paſt year, and of the intereſting intelligence which had been received in the courſe of it, particularly from the late Mr. Ledyard, was ſubmitted to their conſideration. By this intelligence every doubt of the practicability of the object for which the ſociety is inſtituted is removed; and as ſeveral perſons have offered themſelves as candidates to ſucceed the late Mr. Ledyard in the ſervice of the aſſociation, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that the knowledge already obtained will ſoon be followed by more extenſive diſcoveries.

American News.

FREDERICK, Auguſt 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Cumberland.

"There has lately happened a moſt melancholy affair within a few miles of us, and which verifies what your brother Armſtrong has ſaid, that

"Some have died for love and ſome run mad,
"And ſome with deſperate hands themſelves have ſlain."

"Were I capable of connecting the whole, as it ought to be done, from the beginning to the end of the cataſtrophe, it would furniſh as good a ſubject for a tragedy with very little addition, as many which are ſaid to be founded in truth, P. H. a young man of unblemiſhed morals and character, was againſt his conſent, lately married to a young woman in this neighbourhood: He had for two or 3 years before conſtantly ſolicited one T's daughter, but could not gain her conſent, although diſtractedly fond of her; and, it is ſaid, in order to induce her if poſſible, went and feigned love to another girl, who took him at his word: that on this, T's daughter agreed to have him; but old Mr. H (father of the young man) inſiſted, with great honeſty, on his taking the other girl. Here the ſtruggle the young fellow underwent, between obedience to his parents and his love for his firſt ſweetheart, is amazing However, a day was appointed for his marriage, although againſt his own inclination Upon which he contrived matters ſo, as to give T's daughter notice, that inſtead of going to marry the other, he would give them the ſlip, and come the ſame day and marry her. She, it is ſaid, was accordingly ready to receive him; but, alas! he was too narrowly watched, by his and the other girl's friends; his father, to whom he was remarkably obedient, proteſting he would never own him as a ſon, if he did not marry her whoſe conſent he had firſt gained. He was married, avowing, it is ſaid, that he never would abide with or love her as his wife.

"He pined for about two or three weeks; but impatient with that ſlow method of quitting this life he applied the fatal rope, and was found, in that condition, ſo low as to reſt upon his knees, within three weeks of the time of his unfortunate marriage.

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 26.

From Norfolk we learn, that ſeven ſailors have lately been apprehended there, charged with having committed piracy: The only particulars related, are, that they belonged to a veſſel from Port au Prince bound to ſome part of America; that on their coming within ſight of land, they formed a deſign to plunder the veſſel, under a ſuppoſition that there was a large ſum of money on board; that to effect this, they murdered the captain, mate, and cook; plundered the veſſel of what money they could find, ſunk her, and came on ſhore in the boat. The ſtory they related reſpecting the veſſel which they had left, appearing rather ſuſpicious, they were apprehended, and one of them turned evidence againſt the reſt;

ſo that there is no doubt of their having committed the above inhuman act

Arrived at York Town, from the Weſt Indies, five ſail of French men of war, mounting 80, 74, 50, 40, and 36 guns.

Purſuant to an act of the legiſlature of this ſtate, a road is now cutting through the wilderneſs, at the expence of the ſtate, from Clarkſburgh to the mouth of the Muſkingum river, and another road from Morgan town, on the Monongahela river, into this road, thereby opening a communication from the moſt ſettled parts of Virginia on the Potowmack river which muſt be of eſſential benefit to the new ſettlements.

On the 15th inſt. arrived at his ſeat at Woodville, from New York, the honorable Alexander White, Eſq: one of the repreſentatiees of this ſtate to the Congreſs of the United States.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

An Act for eſtabliſhing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the ſecretary for the department of foreign affairs, who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties as ſhall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States agreeble to the Conſtitution, relative to correſpondences, commiſſions, or inſtruction, to or with public miniſters or conſuls, from the United States, or to negociations with the public miniſters from foreign States or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public miniſters, or other foreigners, or to ſuch other matter reſpecting foreign affairs, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department: And furthermore, that the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the biſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, that there ſhall be, in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, and to be employed therin as he ſhall deem proper, and be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the ſaid department

And be it further enacted, that the ſaid principal officer, and every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall before he enters on the execution of his office or employment take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the ſecretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in conſequence of this act, ſhall, forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the cuſtody and charge of all records, books and papers, in the office of ſecretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, July 27, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 12,

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ſtricture is indeed juſt, on the paragraph in the paper calling the meeting at Adamſon Tannehill's for the purpoſe of taking the ſenſe of the people on the choice of a repreſentative for the aſſembly *numerous*; whereas indeed it was not ſo; but it was greatly *reſpectable*, conſiſting of ſome of the firſt people of the town and the neighbouring country; and on which occaſion the votes were as ſtated, viz.

For James O'Hara,	40
George Wallace,	11
Thomas Morton,	1

From a late Lexington (Kentucky) Gazette.

On Wedneſday the 3d inſtant, two men and three boys were fiſhing on Floyd's fork of ſalt river, when a party of Indians fell in with them, killed the two men and took the boys priſoners.

We are ſince informed that one of them has returned and informs, that the Indians gave him a tomahawk and kicking, ordered him to return and tell his people what had become of his companions.

About the 20th of May, the Indians fired on nine French men going up the Wabaſh river, killed four and wounded three; coming up to the dead they diſcovered one of them to be a French trader, who was married to a daughter of Brant, the famous Indian chief, on which they aſſiſted in pulling the arrows out of the wounded men, then went off, leaving every thing unmoleſted farther.

A ſhort time ſince two Indians came to Mr. Jacob Stucher's on the north Elk Horn, near Lebanon, and ſtole three horſes. A few days after a party of about 12 Indians killed a lad about two or three miles from Col. Johnſon's, near captain Herndon's: Captain Herndon, who heard the guns, having a horſe ſaddled, immediately rode to the place, and ſeeing the lad killed, alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a very ſhort time raiſed about 15 men and purſued the Indians; a number of others who collected after captain Herndon ſtarted, followed after.

Captain Herndon and his party, after following ſome diſtance, they diſcovered the trail of thoſe who had ſtolen Stucher's horſes; to croſs thoſe they were in purſuit of, and much eaſier to follow, captain Herdon thought proper to leave the former and purſue the latter; In a ſhort time they came up with them, killed two and wounded the other (there being only three] and recovered the horſes.

A correſpondent, to whom the following anecdote of Sterne, has been mentioned in a quarter where he ſhould conceive that it could not avoid bearing the ſtamp of authenticity, begs leave, in juſtice to the fine feelings of humanity, to render it more public through the channel of your paper.

SOON after he had taken poſſeſſion of Coxwould, in Yorkſhire, to which he was preſented by the late earl Fauconberg, a poor but worthy widow, at the point of death, deſired that he would come immediately to her, in order that in her laſt moments ſhe might receive the ſacrament. The ſentimental Yorick obeyed the ſummons; and when the ſolemn ceremony was concluded, ſaid with a benevolent ſmile, "what do you intend to leave me in your will for this trouble?" "Alas! ſir, (anſwered the diſtreſt pariſhioner) I am too wretched to give a legacy even to my own relations." "That excuſe (replied her intended benefactor) ſhall not ſerve me, I inſiſt upon inheriting your two children; and in grateful return for the bequeſt, I will take ſuch care of them, that they ſhall feel as little as poſſible the loſs of an affectionate and worthy mother." The expiring parent, at once comforted and ſurpriſed, aſſented, and he religiouſly kept his promiſe.

* * *

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in the town of Waſhington, on the 15th inſt. two HORSES, each ſeven years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high. The one a dark roan, with a ſwitch tail, trots lofty, no other mark now recollected; the other a dark bay, alſo trots lofty, branded with the letter I on the near or left ſhoulder, and W on the buttock of the ſame ſide. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that the horſes may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have Sixteen Dollars Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſes only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,
ALEX. CUNNINGHAM.

Waſhington, Auguſt 21, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen Mr. Sterret's publication in the Pittſburgh Gazette of laſt Saturday, I am under the neceſſity of informing the public, that the moſt part of it conſiſts of malicious lies artfully drawn up: his falſe aſſertions are ſo numerous, that I will not pretend to reply to each of them. The low cunning which he muſt have practiſed to convince Mr. Irwin that a letter from Mr. Parker dated the 15th of June laſt was a receipt for money, and to procure a certificate from him to that effect, are proofs of the meanneſs which he is capable of. To explain that matter, I publiſh the following certificate from Mr. Parker.

I do hereby certify, that the receipts and letter publiſhed by Mr. M'Kee in the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated June 27th, 1789, are as I wrote them, and that the payments were made agreeable to them receipts. Mr. Sterret and Mr. Irwin muſt be miſtaken in their publication of September 5th, for it was not a receipt but my letter to Mr. Sterret to ſtop the proceedings, and that was dated the 15th of June, and my reaſon for writing that letter was, that although I had, on the 24th of April given orders to Mr. Sterret to ſtay the proceedings ſix week, yet he, on the firſt of May advertiſed Mr. M'Kee's property for ſale. I have been acquainted with Mr. M'Kee upwards of twenty years, and have never known any thing againſt his character.

WILLIAM PARKER.

September 8, 1789.

I believe Mr. Irwin's miſtake in calling Mr. Parkers letter a receipt was through inadvertency, and not intentionally done to hurt me. He talks of my character, if his writing, and Peggy M'Clay's talking were true, I would be one of the worſt of men. He ſays he was obliged to call my property in Greenſburgh, it is true, he had my property called in Greenſburgh, and did it with the ſame propriety that he advertiſed my property for ſale in the Pittſburgh Gazette, after debt and coſts were paid. Want of room obliges me to conclude for the preſent.

JOHN M'KEE.

September 11, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Court-houſe, on the main ſtreet, and where the ſign of the BUCK will be held, and will aſſure his cuſtomers and travelers, &c. that they may expect good uſage and attendance on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz. hay for horſe, one ſhilling, victuals per meal, ditto, whiſkey at ſix pence per half pint, and other liquors in proportion, for caſh.

JAMES WILSON.

Waſhington, Sept. 4.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

To the PUBLIC.

I HAVE often thought that to meet in the latitude of controverſy is an unluckly circumſtance in life; and that it is dangerous to become a newſpaper contender, whereby reputation is often eaſily loſt, but very ſeldom can be gained: For theſe reaſons, I wiſhed to decline a reply to a ſcribbling adventurer who has appeared in our late papers, and whom, indeed, I thought beneath my notice. In ſome parts of his publications he affects to be witty, and in other parts ſerious, without being able to accompliſh either. I thought that the firſt publication conſiſted of ſelf-evident falſehoods and impertinences; but finding ſome of the people very credulous and being diſintereſted, have not examined and inveſtigated the inconſiſtencies therein; therefore, I will make the following remarks, which perhaps may ſerve to elucidate them. In the firſt place he has aſſerted, "That the debt was paid, and the coſts overpaid," and afterwards acknowledges in one place, "the ſhewing me the remainder of Col. Parker's money," and in another place obſerves, "that it may be aſked why he did not pay Mr. Sterret the laſt nine or ten pounds." Herein are two implied contradictions to his firſt aſſertion; but all-powerful cuſtom has rendered ſuch things familiar to him. He has aſſerted, "that the money was all paid," if ſo, he ought to have brought me the plaintiff's receipt. Every man of common ſenſe and buſineſs will acknowledge that I ought either to have the money or the plaintiff's receipt before I ſtop a proſecution. I cannot know when Mr. M'Kee makes his eſcape from amongſt his duns, and obtains a plaintiff's receipt; but it was his buſineſs to bring that receipt to me, and if then I proceeded, he could have had his remedy againſt me by law, and he would have required it; but his not requiring it, implies that he knew I was right: but he would wiſh me to ſtop a proſecution on his word, which he has ſo often violated to me. He aſſerts, "that he feed no attorney;" if ſo, it is his firſt act of that kind. If he did not expect longer time for the payment, why did he not give his judgment bond, and prevent coſts of ſuit? This only proves that he is a friend to the officers He aſſerts, "that the plaintiffs were willing to wait with him until he could get it from his neighbours;" If ſo, why did they ſue him? People generally ſue only, when they cannot get their money otherwiſe, He aſſerts, "that I would not ſtay the proceedings without payment of the coſts." It is well known that I have often forgiven my fees to the poor, and that I never have been rigorous with the rich. How can I have been rigorous? when I have never ſold any perſon's horſe, cow, ſheep, or hog; or removed any of them off the premiſes. The inhabitants of Weſtmoreland can teſtify this, and my buſineſs is very forward. I am ſurpriſed that Mr. M'Kee can think me anxious about my fees, when he recollects, that in the action againſt him for the uſe of Atkinſon, I gave him my receipt in full for the coſts, to preſerve his property from ſale, on his promiſing to pay me ſhortly, and as a pledge left ſome paper money with me; but having obtained my receipt reſts ſatisfied; and when I dun him for the money, looks with the cut and dry countenance uſual to him when caught in a baſe, ſneaking action or lye He obſerves, "that he wiſhed the plaintiffs to get their money ſoon," If ſo, why did he not pay them out of the hundred pounds he received in exchange of lands, without ſubjecting them to a tedious law ſuit, for I think that an honeſt man always pays his debts out of the firſt part of his money, and applies the reſidue to his other purpoſes; and I think it my duty moderately to indulge a man who is induſtriouſly labouring to make up the money, and to force thoſe who have it to pay it for the uſe of their creditors. He informs us, "that he was uneaſy for his neighbours leſt they would loſe their lands, and borrowed this money that thereby he might procure their lands to them." Herein he diſcovered a Chriſtian-like ſpirit; few people would borrow money and pay intereſt for it, merely to oblige their neighbours. If the people make him ſheriff, perhaps he will borrow money and pay their debts: I acknowledge he has great compaſſion for thoſe who are in diſtreſs about their lands, and relieves them by taking their lands from them He intimates "a difficulty of getting money out of ſome of the Weſtmoreland deputy's hands" Therein his duplicity and daſtardly ſpirit are manifeſted; for if he had known ſuch conduct with me, he would have mentioned my name and the action; but he feared a proſecution for a libel: How is it poſſible that I could hold his money, who never had an execution in his favor in my hands, although many againſt him? He exculpates the high ſheriff; I would be very ſorry he would be cenſured for my conduct, but his ſentiments appear in a ſubſequent letter. If Mr. M'Kee meant to injure me, he has been miſlead; he rather compliments me; for few have been ſo long in this precarious buſineſs without enabling their greateſt enemies to ſay more and upon better foundation than Mr. M'Kee has ſaid againſt me. He calls me his "antagoniſt;" this is the only expreſſion that offends me; whether he means that I am his antagoniſt in thoſe baſe practices which have ſpotted his character and rendered him infamous, and for leſs than which many have underwent thoſe ſevere puniſhments which the law inflicts on human nature, or in the ſolicitation for the ſheriff-ſhip, I cannot determine: as to the former, I decline; as to the latter, if the people do me the honor to elect me, I will ſerve them, but I will not decline my duty to make them my friends: I will conſult my ſafety ſo far as I think becomes a prudent man, but not ſo far as to omit any thing which becomes an honeſt one. As to his perſonal attacks beyond the law, every man is liable to them; as for danger within the law, I am not guilty enough to fear any; for the good opinion of all the world I know it is not to be had; for that of worthy men, I hope I ſhall not forfeit it: for that of the great, or thoſe in power, I may wiſh I had it, but if, through miſrepreſentations (too common about men in that ſtation) I have it not, I ſhall be ſorry, but not miſerable in the want of it. I believe that Mr. M'Kee has had abettors in this attempt againſt my character, but I do not yet know them, and if I can, the world ſhall, and to ſuch I drop the hint, that ſuch as have the meanneſs to do miſchief in the dark, have ſeldom courage to juſtify them in the face of day. Mr. M'Kee obſerves, "that I remind him of Abſalom." He muſt have read much to become acquainted with the character of Abſalom; many advantages to him have reſulted from his reading, or perhaps he was perſonally acquainted with him; if ſo, princes in thoſe days were eaſy of acceſs: Mr. M'Kee muſt have lived a long time, and this accounts for his great cunning, and no wonder that Abſalom had ſuch an unhappy end, when he made Mr. M'Kee his aſſociate. He declares "a payment of Mrs. Sinclair's bond to her ſon," if ſo, why did he not lift his bond? Why pay the money to a third perſon without an order? Can Mr. M'Kee be ſo great a dunce, after being a ſuitor at law for fifteen years paſt, in all the weſtern courts? He mentions "twenty ſix plantations," I wonder if he includes thoſe for which he has taken warrants when claimed by others, and thoſe for which ejectments have been ſerved. He informs us "that he can pay all his debts with 317l" Some men pay their debts by the inſolvent act, &c &c. when the property ſurrendered to the creditors does not even amount to that ſum: but what has the world to do with the quantity of land he claims, or how much he owes? Perhaps he is afraid of his creditors taking the alarm, and hereby wiſhes to lull them into ſecurity. "He can pay my ſhare of theſe great debts," If ſo, I will be ſatisfied, and I wiſh all his creditors may ſhare the ſame good fortune.

Now, in reply to the ſecond publication, I will enumerate ſome circumſtances which will ſerve to convince the world, that I meant only to do my duty and not to injure Mr. M'Kee. The execution was put into my hands immediately after the April court; I advertiſed the goods to be ſold on the 16th of June, which was about two months, and did not remove the property off his premiſes. This was giving him conſiderable time to make up the money, and prevent a ſale. I advertiſed very publicly, that thoſe intereſted might know that the money would then be ready, and generally his property I advertiſed, that it might not be ſecreted, as uſual, on the day of ſale. If I had, ſhortly after I received the execution, advertiſed the property for ſale in ten days, and left it at a tavern on expence, it might have been thought I wiſhed to injure Mr. M'Kee. Mr. John Parker told me, that Colonel Parker had engaged to have this money at Waſhington, on a certain day which he mentioned to me, and I aſſured him that it ſhould be ready for him; therefore I was limited, and therefore would not diſappoint him of the money which was his right. I am aſtoniſhed that this advertiſement ſhould offend Mr. M'Kee more than former advertiſements. Mr. M'Kee knows that I have been obliged often to advertiſe his property, and even to call ſome of it three ſucceſſive days in Greenſburgh, and if I had wiſhed to injure, would have ſold it the firſt day. Mr. M'Kee always applauded me as an officer, until I declared myſelf a candidate for the ſheriffship, ſince that things wear a different complexion: we need not object; it belongs to the people. It is not my intention to injure Mr. M'Kee's character or property, but I muſt do my duty, and to juſtify myſelf therein, muſt beg leave to offer to the world the following certificate:

We, the ſubſcribers, Juſtices of the Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify, that as far as we know, that William M. Sterret, ſub-ſheriff of the County of Weſtmoreland, has behaved well in his office. (A diſpute with John M'Kee appears for itſelf.)

August 4th, 1789.

John Moore,	George Baird,
Charles Campbell,	Michael Huffnagle,
Matthew Jack,	Chriſtopher Truby.
Hugh Martin,	

In this laſt clauſe, the precaution and prudence uſual to the court of Weſtmoreland appears. They did not know but Mr. M'Kee had furniſhed me with the plaintiffs receipt, therefore would not juſtify me farther than they knew to be right, which gives more weight and reſpectability to their certificate, and left me to prove the delivery of the plaintiff's receipt by Mr. M'Kee; for which purpoſe I inſert the following teſtimony of a gentleman whoſe veracity is well eſtabliſhed.

I do hereby certify, that on the 16th June laſt, John M'Kee, in my ſtore room, handed to William M. Sterret Col. Parker's receipt. Mr. Sterret read it, handed it to me, and requeſted me to obſerve that it was dated the 15th June, and handed to him on the 16th. Mr. Sterret aſked him if Col. Parker had not given him a receipt before that: he anſwered that he had. Mr. Sterret aſked him why he did not bring it to him: he laughed, and replied that it was not witneſſed. Witneſs my hand and ſeal.

JOHN IRWIN, (L. S.)

Acknowledged before me,
George Wallace.

I hope no perſon will any longer heſitate to juſtify my conduct. It may be that the money was paid before I advertiſed, but I could not know this until I received the plaintiff's receipt. If I had proceeded after the receipt was put into my hands, Mr. M'Kee could and would have had his remedy: but to diſcloſe the ſecret more fully: I have been well informed that Mr. M'Kee kept back this firſt receipt, and prevailed on ſome perſon to mention to Col. Parker that I refuſed to accept of it. Col. Parker not knowing Mr. M'Kee's character or mine, was much exaſperated, and wrote the letter, (the contents of which you find in the papers) and deſired Mr. M'Kee to bring it to me, but Mr. M'Kee choſe to take a copy and give it to the printer. Hereby you may diſcover that the whole was a well concerted deſign to injure me.

SIR,

I have peruſed John M'Kee's reflection on Mr. William M. Sterret, therefore take the liberty of requeſting you to inform the public, through the channel of your Gazette, that Mr. Sterret has tranſacted my buſineſs free from my cenſure, and without giving me his own bond or any ſecurity for his conduct, and am happy to inform the public that he has afforded the greateſt ſatisfaction to me and the people generally. By inſerting this you will oblige me, and do Mr. Sterret that juſtice only which is due to him.

WILLIAM PERRY
July 13, 1789.

To the Printer, Pittſburgh.

I now ſubmit the buſineſs to the deciſion of the people, fully aſſured that Mr. M'Kee's aſſertions will have but little weight in competition with the teſtimoney I have produced, and hope that in future they will not be ready to receive an evil report of me. I will only obſerve, that this was an ungenerous attack by Mr. M'Kee on the character of a young man, whoſe deſire it is to merit the attention of the people, and perhaps it may excite the generous minded to become his friends, who otherwiſe might have neglected him.

But I muſt not further proceed to blacken the Ethiopean or ſpot the Leopard.

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

September 1ſt, 1789.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Mr John Irwin, on Bruſh creek, on the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with ɑ on the ſhoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 3d, 1789.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions* (at 15/ per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVER
Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar: Thoſe exceeding

UMB. CLXIV.] THE SEPTEMBER 12, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1789. [VOL. IV.

To the Freemen, Electors of the County of Alleghany.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the Inhabitants of Alleghany County, that he intends being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, and flatters himſelf, that ſuch of his friends and neighbours as think him fit to fill that Office, will favor him with their votes: He alſo informs them, that ſhould he, by their means obtain it, he will make it his ſtudy to promote the intereſt of the public, and to deſerve their eſteem. Thoſe of his neighbours with whom he has formerly had the pleaſure of dealing with when in public truſt, will, in ſome meaſure be able to judge for themſelves, whether or not I he did endeavour to do them juſtice and deſerve their favor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittſburgh, July 27, 1789.

FLATTERED by the appearance of ſatisfaction which I gave to the reſpectable bench and the learned gentlemen of the law while in the office of High Conſtable, I once more preſume to offer my ſervices to the public.

It is not a lucrative employment I deſire; it is not the filling my coffers at the public expence that I aim at: the office of Coroner for the new county of Alleghany ſtands open; as a candidate for that office I preſent myſelf, hoping that a well judging public will take my former ſervices into conſiderttion & reward them by planting on a brow ſilvered over with age, this trifling ſcion from the tree of honor. As I look upon pecuniary advantages but as a ſecondary object, the hand of oppreſſion would by me never be uplifted the afflicted widow or helpleſs orphan, deprived by the premature arreſt of death, of the ſupport derived from a tender huſband or affectionate parent, ſhall never have cauſe to curſe me, nor ſhall the public at large, whoſe aſſiſtance I now ſolicit, on whoſe patronage I rely, ever have it in their power deſerved ly to blame me, who has the honor to be their very humble ſervant,

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 28, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reaſonable terms for country produce, or caſh at a lower rate, a deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth diſtrict of donation lands; alſo, two conveyances for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congreſs to ſoldiers ſerving during the war. Enquire of the Printer.

September 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greenſburgh, on which there is a well finiſhed and commodious two ſtory log Houſe, with convenient out buildings, incloſed by a poſt and rail fence; alſo, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal ſtreet, well incloſed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient ſtables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewiſe a large and general aſſortment of houſhold furniture. The terms of payment will be eaſy, and made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on application to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, and unqueſtionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

Auguſt 7, 1789

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

Auguſt 5, 1789

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly, made the twenty-ſeventh day of March, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, empowering the commiſſioners of each county to hold an appeal for thoſe perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by being fined for non-attendance on their militia days. By virtue of ſaid law, we will hold an appeal for the third battalion (as they formerly ſtood) on the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at the houſe of Major James Wilſon, in Derry townſhip; for the ſecond battalion, on the twenty-fourth day, at the houſe of Mr. James Guthrie, in Greenſburgh, and on the twenty-eighth day of ſaid month, for the firſt battalion, at the houſe of Adam Rudibaugh, near the mouth of Sewickly creek. Where due attendance ſhall be given, and juſtice done to the appellants according as the law directs.

ELIE COULTER, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN GIFFEN, }

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in the town of Waſhington, on the 15th inſt. two HORSES, each ſeven years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high. The one a dark roan, with a ſwitch tail, trots lofty, no other mark now recollected; the other a dark bay, alſo trots lofty, branded with the letter I on the near or left ſhoulder, and W on the buttock of the ſame ſide. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that the horſes may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have Sixteen Dollars Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſes only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,
ALEX CUNNINGHAM.

Waſhington, Auguſt 21, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Court-houſe, on the main ſtreet, and where the ſign of the BUCK will be held, and will aſſure his cuſtomers and travelers, &c. that they may expect good uſage and attendance on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz. hay for horſe, one ſhilling, victuals per meal, ditto, whiſkey at ſix pence per half pint, and other liquors in proportion, for caſh.

JAMES WILSON.

Waſhington, Sept. 4.

AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim ſet up for the ſame by a certain William Colvin, and as I cannot find ſaid Colvin or his attorney, to ſite him perſonally to trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the ſecretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I ſhall apply for my patent.

ISAAC NEWKIRK

"12th February, 1789.

"Iſaac Newkirk enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Pidgeon creek in Waſhington county, on ſaid Colvin's warrant dated February 13, 1786 alledging that ſaid Newkirk hath a better right for the ſame: The firſt Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, DAVID KENNEDY, Sec'y
Land Office.

John Findlay & William Marſha'

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſbr

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring B Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bo

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pitt

Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURG, May 5.

THE treaty of navigation and commerce concluded the 1ſt of April, 1769, between his moſt Chriſtian majeſty and the city of Hamburg, being expired, has been renewed, with ſome alterations for a farther term of twenty years, dating from the firſt of April laſt, by a convention ſigned on the part of France by the chevalier de Burgoin, and on the part of this city by the Grand Council.

LONDON, May 18.

The Ruſſian ambaſſador at Warſaw has been obliged to apply to the diet for a guard, to protect his life, which he is in fear of, through the increaſing inſults of the Polanders.

It is reported, that the Ruſſians have made the new hoſpedar of Wallachia a priſoner, with 100 men, his ſuite.

June 10. On the 12th of May, Marſhal Laudohn appeared at the head of the imperial army, in Croatia.

Next day he ſent a letter to the Turkiſh Pachas and commandants, propoſing a milder treatment of priſoners on both ſides, and eſpecially that the Auſtrian priſoners ſhould not be mutilated— as he muſt make uſe of repriſals. But the Turks will not pay any regard to his propoſals.

A letter from Ancona mentions, that the Ruſſian fleet has deſtroyed the firſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet, near the port of Warna.

Diſpatches are received from ſir Robert Ainſlie, his majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, which confirm the accounts that the Sublime Porte, under the new Sultan is preparing to proſecute the war againſt Ruſſia and her ally with the utmoſt vigor; but that they are endeavouring to cultivate the beſt underſtanding with all the other Chriſtian powers.

June 15. The duke of Normandy, has been declared Dauphin by the king of France.

The court of Denmark has received the anſwer of the empreſs of Ruſſia, in reſpect to the mediation of our court, and that of Pruſſia, to prevent the Danes from acting hoſtilely towards Sweden. The anſwer is ſaid to be, "that her majeſty conſiders Denmark to be bound by every principle of honor, to ſupport its treaty with Ruſſia, that ſhe has full right to rely on its being fulfilled with alacrity, and that Denmark ſhould furniſh the aſſiſtance agreed upon between the two powers, particularly the ſuccours by ſea, as no juſt reaſon had, or could be aſſigned for a breach of faith and promiſe.

June 18. Tueſday the marquis de la Luzerne, ambaſſador from the court of France, delivered to the duke of Leeds copies of letters written by his moſt Chriſtian majeſty to the Britiſh court, on the death of the Dauphin. The mourning in France is to laſt only ten weeks; and conſequently it will be but of ſhort duration here.

By expreſs from Paris.

This expreſs contains an account of the debates of the meeting of the ſtates general. The reſult is, that the clergy are ſagacious and moderate, that the commons are ſtartled at the view of their own importance and only want the experience of a people already free, to give them a dexterous command of their rights as ſubjects. All, however, ſeem to agree in a poſition once emphatically laid down by a celebrated writer of our own, a poſition which cannot too often be repeated, or written in letters too large and conſpicuous, "THAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE FREE."

The nobility evidently proceeded ſtep by ſtep with an ungracious diſtruſt, in order to preſerve thoſe preferences which have already been given in their favor. Mobs have been formed in ſome places, and the townſmen have been obliged to protect their villages from fire. One of their officers ſpeaks thus: "We arrived with a guard, and were received by 80,000 people, in confuſion of tears and applauſe, clapping their hands and crying "God ſave the king and Monſieur Caraman;" this was, indeed, a triumphal entry; never was a people more affectionate and ſubmiſſive. The general had left the army without, and only entered the city with his two aid-du-camps.

The excluſion of Britiſh manufactures from Ruſſia, we have reaſon to apprehend, will ſhortly be effected by the impoſition of heavy duties, which will give our rivals, the French, a monopoly of the Ruſſian market.

The loſs of the Auſtrian market will probably follow that of the Ruſſian; and thus will our connection with Pruſſia, and her ſeven or eight millions of inhabitants, rob us of two markets, in which there are fifty one millions of purchaſers.

Shallow miniſterial politicians charged the enemies to the Pruſſian treaty with inconſiſtency, becauſe they condemn a meaſure which, he ſays, was once recommended by them.

But the inconſiſtency reſts with thoſe puny politicians, not with thoſe who think the Pruſſian treaty will probably injure the country inſtead of ſerving her.

We are ready to admit; that "ſtrong connections on the continent are the firſt means to check the growing power of our rival, France;" but does it follow, that thoſe who, admitting this propoſition in its full force, contend nevertheleſs, that the treaty with Pruſſia will injure this country, in any degree inconſiſtent?

If that treaty made us comparatively ſtronger than our rival, then we might hope to be able to check her power. But when our connection on the continent are ſo injudiciouſly formed, that they enable our rival to make others infinitely ſtronger than thoſe very connections by which we were to have been ſtrengthened, they become a ſource of calamity and the inſtruments of their ruin.

American News.

BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

Captain Wildes, from Malaga, informs, that Charles the IVth was proclaimed king of Spain on the 13th of May laſt.

The Genoeſe, who have hitherto ſailed under Spaniſh colours, and with Spaniſh paſſes, in order to protect them from the Algerines, are now denied that privilege, in conſequence of a complaint from the dey of Algiers to the Spaniſh monarch.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 19, 1789.

[Debates on the Amendment of the Senate to the Bill for providing for the expences of Negociations and Treaties with the Indians, &c.]

MR. Baldwin obſerved, that the matter is left undetermined, whether the treaty with the Wabaſh nation is to be included in the proviſion as reduced by the ſenate or not: if it is, according to the account given by the governor of the weſtern territory of the actual expences attending treaties at which he has been preſent; it will fall very much ſhort of what will be abſolutely requiſite to enſure the object which the houſe appear to have in contemplation. He moved to amend the amendment, by adding theſe words "for holding treaties with the Indians ſouth of the Ohio."

Mr. Sherman ſaid, that from information he had received, there was a large ſum, forty thouſand dollars, granted by the late Congreſs for the buſineſs of holding treaties, which has not been accounted for, and great part of which is now on hand: he ſuppoſed that the ſenate had this in view when they made the amendment.

Mr. Fitzſimons replied to Mr. Sherman, and obſerved, that there is ſome miſtake reſpecting the gentleman's information on the ſubject before the houſe: In order therefore that they might act underſtandingly, and obtain an accurate ſtate of facts, he moved that the amendment might lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, when this buſineſs was before under conſideration, I was ſurpriſed to find the majority of the houſe in favor of the ſum then moved for, as the preſident in his meſſage appeared to have in contemplation a treaty with the creek nation only, and why we ſhould exceed the ſum neceſſary for that purpoſe, without any previous eſtimate, is to me perfectly incomprehenſible: To vote a ſum of money in this ſtage of the government, double to what is neceſſary for the immediate object, and when the circumſtances of our treaſury are ſuch, that we cannot make any proviſion for the public creditors, is a very extraordinary appropriation: It very rarely happens that a government exceeds in economy; the ſum in the amendment will be amply ſufficient, and if we were to vote the largeſt ſum, we have reaſon to ſuppoſe the buſineſs would be protracted till the whole is expended. I hope the houſe will concur with the ſenate.

Mr. Sumpter was in favor of a concurrence, as he thought that 20,000 dollars would be fully competent to the object.

Mr. Madiſon replied to Mr. Sedgwick: He controverted his ſentiment in reſpect to economy, as applied to ſtates; he doubted the aſſertion that government may not exceed in the practice of it, and he was not ſure that in the preſent inſtance it would not eventually appear, that unneceſſary additional expence was incurred by too great caution not to exceed in the grant: He ſeconded Mr. Fitzſimons' motion to defer the deciſion till to-morrow.

Mr. Boudinot was oppoſed to the motion. It is a principle with me, ſaid he, from which I do not mean to deviate, that in all our appropriations we ought to have ſpecial regard to the ſtate of the treaſury. What eſtimate have we to ſhew that ſo large a ſum as 40000 dollars is neceſſary for this buſineſs? I preſume none. The number of Indians to be provided for, is much beyond the number requiſite to give the treaties all poſſible validity: In the former diſcuſſion of this ſubject, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Sumpter] fully convinced me that ſo large a ſum is quite unneceſſary. We ought to conſider, upon this occaſion, that ſuch large grants will influence in future appropriations. If the ſum mentioned ſhould be found inſufficient, the Preſident will give us notice accordingly, and the deficiency may be ſupplied; but if we appropriate a ſum that is more than ſufficient in the preſent ſtate of our treaſury, we ſhall find that we ſubject ourſelves to very great inconveniences, and cannot juſtify ſuch a ſtep. I am of opinion that 20,000 dollars will be found fully ſufficient with what is on hand: I hope, therefore, that we ſhall not agree to the motion for poſtponement; the time fixed for holding the treaty is the fifteenth of September, that is faſt approaching: What would be the conſequence ſhould the warriors return home after appearing on the ground, and not find the commiſſioners there to meet them? To loſe a ſingle day may be attended with fatal effects.

Mr. Lawrence was in favor of the motion for poſtponement: He wiſhed, he ſaid, that accurate information may be obtained, reſpecting ſeveral circumſtances which had been mentioned: Time muſt be allowed for this; and by to-morrow the houſe may be in poſſeſſion of ſuch facts as will enable them to act more underſtandingly in the buſineſs. I truſt ſir, ſaid he, that I am as averſe as any member in this houſe, to take money profuſely or unneceſſarily out of the public purſe; but this is an important ſubject: The houſe appear to be fully ſenſible of this, and therefore making ſuch proviſions as may be commenſurate to the object in the firſt inſtance, is the moſt likely way to inſure that object, and will turn out to be the moſt ſaving method in the end.

The motion for poſtponement being put, was negatived.

Mr. Baldwin's motion to inſert the words ſouth of the Ohio was then taken up.

Mr. Scott: It may perhaps be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that as I live upon the frontiers, and may be ſuppoſed to know ſomething of the nature of Indian affairs, I have been ſilent upon this occaſion; but, ſir, it is becauſe I have no opinion of Indian treaties; and I hope, that if we vote any ſum more than ſufficient to ſupport the commiſſioners, and feed the the Indians while the treaty is holding, that it will be embezzled: for I conſider it as the worſt kind of policy, to ſpend a large ſum of money in making preſent to thoſe ſavages; it never produces any ſolid advantages, but conſtantly the reverſe. The Indians have reduced war and treaties to a ſyſtem of commerce and traffic. By giving them preſents, we make them ſtrong to fall on our defenceleſs frontiers; and it has often been found to be the caſe, that the arms and ammunition which they have received at a treaty of peace, have been employed to the deſtruction of the donors: The ſum of 20,000 dollars, I think will be large enough. I hope we ſhall concur with the ſenate.

M. Moore was in ſentiment with Mr. Scott; he reprobated the ſyſtem which had been adhered to, of making preſents to the Indians.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid, in anſwer to Mr. Scott, that the gentleman's obſervations are of a general nature; the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, and the ſecretary at war has made a ſtatement, and it is to be ſuppoſed upon the beſt information he can obtain; if this is defective, if it is too much, let the particulars be pointed out in which the exceſs lie; His eſtimate ſtates that 25,000 dollars are requiſite for holding treaties with the ſouthern tribes; if this proviſion is intended to defray the expences of holding treaties with both northern and ſouthern Indians, it appears demonſtrable, that we ſhall fail for want of the means for effecting our object, in both.

Mr. Sumpter obſerved, that the number on which the eſtimate is founded aroſe from miſinformation: So large a number is not neceſſary: Such a number will not be aſſembled; they cannot be provided for, they would run a riſk of ſuffering very much: I have no doubt, ſir, that the buſineſs may be well done without aſſembling ſuch a number, and it will be well done if we do not make too large proviſion. I hope we ſhall ſupport the dignity of the United States and let thoſe Indians know that treaties in future ſhall not be violated with impunity; that we ſhall treat with them upon generous and reciprocal terms; that while we guard them from depredations from our frontiers, they ſhall ſtrictly obſerve the ſtipulations on their part. Some trifling preſents may be neceſſary, the cuſtom is of long ſtanding; but extravagant and profuſe preſents I am oppoſed to; they are [illegible] neceſſary. The ſum of 20,000 dollars, I think will be ſufficient.

Mr. Baldwin's motion being put, was negatived.

The amendment of the ſenate was then agreed to.

An Act providing for the Expences which may attend Negociations or Treaties with the Indian Tribes, and the appointment of Commiſſioners for managing the ſame.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand dollars, ariſing from the duties on imports and tonnage, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated to defraying the expence of negociating and treating with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That each of the commiſſioners who may be appointed for managing ſuch negociations and treaties, ſhall be entitled to an allowance, excluſive of his expences at the place of treaty, of eight dollars per day, during his actual ſervice, to be paid out of the monies ſo appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the
United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, July 27, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, Preſident of
the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 2.

Extract of a letter from a member of the houſe of repreſentatives, dated Auguſt 21, to his friend in this city.

"I am ſorry to hear that any part of the conduct of our houſe ſhould not meet with the approbation of our conſtituents. The allowance of ſix dollars a day to a delegate is no more than the ſum given for many years by the ſtate of Pennſylvania to her delegates, and is leſs than was given under the old confederation, by all the other ſtates except New Jerſey. Maſſachuſetts gave her delegates a guinea a day and paid all their expences of board, & beſides. Virginia and South Carolina gave half a joe a day to their delegates. Had we ſtruck a medium from the ſums which the ſtates have left us, our wages would have been nearer ſeven than ſix dollars a day. The ſums granted by the ſtates to their delegates were paid during the whole year, whereas the ſum voted for us will be paid only two or three months in the year. This will make an immenſe difference in favor of the preſent government in point of expence. Our conſtituents, in complaining, forget the ſacrifices we make of domeſtic happineſs, time, and even health to their ſervice. They forget too, the difficulties and labours of our preſent arduous employment, or they would not begrudge the wages of a head clerk in a counting houſe, or of a tide waiter in the ſervice of the United States. If that policy ſhould govern which you ſpeak of in your letter, you can never expect men of ſmall fortunes to accept of ſeats in Congreſs, and many of ſuch poſſeſs eminent talents for public life. On the contrary, your government will be adminiſtered only by a few ariſtocratic nabobs who can afford to live without wages upon the income of large eſtates. Should this be the caſe, then farewell to the liberties of our country. Thoſe who complain of the ſalaries of the clerks and doorkeepers, do not know that they hold very reſponſible offices. All the papers of Congreſs are committed to them, and they are obliged to attend the houſe at all hours, in order to wait upon committees. Such men ſhould ſurely be placed above temptation. I hope Pennſylvania, which took the lead in an early and unequivocal attachment to the federal conſtitution, will not ſet an example of parſimony to the other ſtates, and thereby betray the government into the hands of a few rich and idle men, who, in a little while, will neither know nor care for their more numerous fellow citizens in middling or indigent circumſtances."

Pittſburgh, Sept 19,

By a gentleman from Philadelphia, we are informed, that Congreſs have determined to fix their permanent reſidence on the eaſt bank of the Suſquehanna river; that commiſſioners are to be appointed to fix on the ſpot, and a loan for 100,000 dollars, payable in twenty years, at 5 per cent. per ann. is to be opened for carrying on the neceſſary buildings for their accommodation; and that Congreſs will continue to ſit in New York until the buildings are completed.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate

Arthur St. Clair, Eſq; to be Governor of the Weſtern Territory.

Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and

Samuel Holden Parſons, John Cleves Symmes, and William Barton, to be Judges.

Alſo; Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Hon. Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, Eſq; as Commiſſioners to be employed to negociate a treaty with the ſouthern Indians.

We are informed that a meeting was lately held in Philadelphia, of the principle ſchoolmaſters & inſtructors of youth; to deliberate and fix upon ſome uniform method of teaching our vernacular language, a ſub committee was appointed to determine upon ſome grammar extant, or to prepare and report a ſyſtem for general uſe. This committee we are further informed, reported in favor of adopting Mr. WEBSTER's.

Public Sale at Pittſburgh,

On MONDAY the 21ſt of September, 1789, at
Mr. Beaumont's Coffee-Houſe, of all

The Real Eſtate of John and James Perry,

Of Weſtmoreland County, Bankrupts:

No 1. ONE Tract of Land near Summeral's ferry, on Youghiogany river, about two miles from Mercer's mill, and 25 miles from Fort Pitt, containing 279 and 7 8ths acres of patented land, about 70 acres of which are cleared and under good fence; on which are a good dwelling houſe, a double barn, and other convenient outhouſes.

No. 2. One undivided part of a tract of land, on Summerall's ferry, on Youghiogany river, containing about 280 acres, there is a dwelling houſe, and ſeveral out houſes on this plantation.

No. 3. One tract of Land on Chartiers creek, about 4 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres, on which there is a ſmall improvement.

No. 4. One tract, containing 40 acres patented land ſituate on Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittſburgh, chiefly bottom land, on which there is an excellent mill ſeat.

No. 5. One tract of land called the Tub Mill, held by warrant, containing 200 acres, on which there is a good mill ſeat, on which a Tub Mill has been erected, about half a mile from Conemaugh river, in Weſtmoreland county.

No 6. Four tracts of excellent arable land, containing 400 acres each, ſituate on crooked creek in in Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands of Andrew Banner, James Stewart and others.

Attendance will be given at the above place by
JOHN GARDEN } Aſſignees.
G. BICKHAM, }

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot in the town of Greenſburgh, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, ſuitable for any public buſineſs; alſo the one undivided half of 333 1 4 acres of Land in Legonier Valley held by warrant; likewiſe, 200 acres of patented land, on Shanango creek: the whole of the above, or any of them, will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, linen cloth, or beef cattle. For terms apply to Joseph Cook, Eſq; in Greenſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Chamberſburgh.

JEREMIAH MAHONY.

Chamberſburgh, Sept. 4, 1789.

Thomas Wylie,

Black and White Smith, and Edge Tool Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he now carries on the Smith Buſineſs in moſt of its various branches, at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and Market ſtreets, in Pittſburgh, where may be had made all kinds of mill irons turned in the neateſt manner, and on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded in this country; alſo, is carried on by the ſubſcriber, horſe ſhoeing, and all kinds of country ſmith work. Thoſe who chooſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner.

N. B. All Edge Tools warranted to ſtand good ſix months.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 17, 1789.

THE following creatures are entered on the book of the ſubſcribers, Wood Rangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, as ſtrays, viz.

One black mare, 15 hands high, about 8 years old, branded I.D. and one young colt, one white mare, 16 hands high, 12 years old, branded I. D. one roan horſe, 12 hands high, 3 years old, no brand, and one young mare, 2 years old, 11 hands high, no brand.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greenſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquare tomahawks, ſcalping knives boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes, and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen Mr. Sterret's publication in the Pittſburgh Gazette of laſt Saturday, I am under the neceſſity of informing the public, that the moſt part of it conſiſts of malicious lies artfully drawn up: his falſe aſſertions are ſo numerous, that I will not pretend to reply to each of them. The low cunning which he muſt have practiſed to convince Mr. Irwin that a letter from Mr. Parker dated the 15th of June laſt was a receipt for money, and to procure a certificate from him to that effect, are proofs of the meanneſs which he is capable of. To explain that matter, I publiſh the following certificate from Mr. Parker.

I do hereby certify, that the receipts and letter publiſhed by Mr. M'Kee in the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated June 27th, 1789, are as I wrote them, and that the payments were made agreeable to them receipts. Mr. Sterret and Mr. Irwin muſt be miſtaken in their publication of September 5th, for it was not a receipt but my letter to Mr. Sterret to ſtop the proceedings, and that was dated the 15th of June, and my reaſon for writing that letter was, that although I had, on the 24th of April given orders to Mr. Sterret to ſtay the proceedings ſix week, yet he, on the firſt of May advertiſed Mr. M'Kee's property for ſale. I have been acquainted with Mr. M Kee upwards of twenty years, and have never known any thing againſt his character.

WILLIAM PARKER.

September 8, 1789.

I believe Mr. Irwin's miſtake in calling Mr. Parkers letter a receipt was through inadvertency, and not intentionally done to hurt me. He talks of my character, if his writing, and Peggy M Clay's talking were true, I would be one of the worſt of men. He ſays he was obliged to call my property in Greenſburgh, it is true, he had my property called in Greenſburgh, and did it with the ſame propriety that he advertiſed my property for ſale in the Pittſburgh Gazette, after debt and coſts were paid. Want of room obliges me to conclude for the preſent.

JOHN M'KEE.

September 11, 1789.

To the PUBLIC.

I HAVE often thought that to meet in the latitude of controverſy is an unluckly circumſtance in life; and that it is dangerous to become a newſpaper contender, whereby reputation is often eaſily loſt, but very ſeldom can be gained: For theſe reaſons, I wiſhed to decline a reply to a ſcribbling adventurer who has appeared in our late papers, and whom, indeed, I thought beneath my notice. In ſome parts of his publications he affects to be witty, and in other parts ſerious, without being able to accompliſh either. I thought that the firſt publication conſiſted of ſelf-evident falſehoods and impertinences; but finding ſome of the people very credulous and being diſintereſted, have not examined and inveſtigated the inconſiſtencies therein; therefore, I will make the following remarks, which perhaps may ſerve to elucidate them. In the firſt place he has aſſerted, "That the debt was paid, and the coſts overpaid," and afterwards acknowledges in one place, "the ſhewing me the remainder of Col. Parker's money," and in another place obſerves, "that it may be aſked why he did not pay Mr. Sterret the laſt nine or ten pounds." Herein are two implied contradictions to his firſt aſſertion; but all-powerful cuſtom has rendered ſuch things familiar to him. He has aſſerted, "that the money was all paid," if ſo, he ought to have brought me the plaintiff's receipt. Every man of common ſenſe and buſineſs will acknowledge that I ought either to have the money or the plaintiff's receipt before I ſtop a proſecution. I cannot know when Mr. M'Kee makes his eſcape from amongſt his duns, and obtains a plaintiff's receipt; but it was his buſineſs to bring that receipt to me, and if then I proceeded, he could have had his remedy againſt me by law, and he would have required it; but his not requiring it, implies that he knew I was right: but he would wiſh me to ſtop a proſecution on his word, which he has ſo often violated to me. He aſſerts, "that he feed no attorney;" if ſo, it is his firſt act of that kind. If he did not expect longer time for the payment, why did he not give his judgment bond, and prevent coſts of ſuit? This only proves that he is a friend to the officers. He aſſerts, "that the plaintiffs were willing to wait with him until he could get it from his neighbours;" If ſo, why did they ſue him? People generally ſue only, when they cannot get their money otherwiſe, He aſſerts, "that I would not ſtay the proceedings without payment of the coſts." It is well known that I have often forgiven my fees to the poor, and that I never have been rigorous with the rich. How can I have been rigorous? when I have never ſold any perſon's horſe, cow, ſheep, or hog; or removed any of them off the premiſes. The inhabitants of Weſtmoreland can teſtify this, and my buſineſs is very forward. I am ſurpriſed that Mr. M'Kee can think me anxious about my fees, when he recollects that in the action againſt him for the uſe of Atkinſon, I gave him my receipt in full for the coſts, to preſerve his property from ſale, on his promiſing to pay me ſhortly, and as a pledge left ſome paper money with me; but having obtained my receipt reſts ſatisfied; and when I dun him for the money, looks with the cut and dry countenance uſual to him when caught in a baſe, ſneaking action or lye. He obſerves, "that he wiſhed the plaintiffs to get their money ſoon," If ſo, why did he not pay them out of the hundred pounds he received in exchange of lands, without ſubjecting them to a tedious law ſuit, for I think that an honeſt man always pays his debts out of the firſt part of his money, and applies the reſidue to his other purpoſes; and I think it my duty moderately to indulge a man who is induſtriouſly labouring to make up the money, and to force thoſe who have it to pay it for the uſe of their creditors. He informs us, "that he was uneaſy for his neighbours leſt they would loſe their lands, and borrowed this money that thereby he might procure their lands to them." Herein he diſcovered a Chriſtian-like ſpirit; few people would borrow money and pay intereſt for it, merely to oblige their neighbours. If the people make him ſheriff, perhaps he will borrow money and pay their debts: I acknowledge he has great compaſſion for thoſe who are in diſtreſs about their lands, and relieves them by taking their lands from them. He intimates "a difficulty of getting money out of ſome of the Weſtmoreland deputy's hands." Therein his duplicity and daſtardly ſpirit are manifeſted; for if he had known ſuch conduct with me, he would have mentioned my name and the action; but he feared a proſecution for a libel: How is it poſſible that I could hold his money, who never had an execution in his favor in my hands, although many againſt him? He exculpates the high ſheriff; I would be very ſorry he would be cenſured for my conduct, but his ſentiments appear in a ſubſequent letter. If Mr. M'Kee meant to injure me, he has been miſlead; he rather compliments me; for few have been ſo long in this precarious buſineſs without enabling their greateſt enemies to ſay more and upon better foundation than Mr. M'Kee has ſaid againſt me. He calls me his "antagoniſt;" this is the only expreſſion that offends me; whether he means that I am his antagoniſt in thoſe baſe practices which have ſpotted his character and rendered him infamous, and for leſs than which many have underwent thoſe ſevere puniſhments which the law inflicts on human nature, or in the ſolicitation for the ſheriff-ſhip, I cannot determine: as to the former, I decline; as to the latter, if the people do me the honor to elect me, I will ſerve them. but I will not decline my duty to make them my friends: I will conſult my ſafety ſo far as I think becomes a prudent man, but not ſo far as to omit any thing which becomes an honeſt one. As to his perſonal attacks beyond the law, every man is liable to them; as for danger within the law, I am not guilty enough to fear any; for the good opinion of all the world I know it is not to be had; for that of worthy men, I hope I ſhall not forfeit it: for that of the great, or thoſe in power, I may wiſh I had it, but if through miſrepreſentations (too common about men in that ſtation) I have it not, I ſhall be ſorry, but not miſerable in the want of it. I believe that Mr. Mc'Kee has had abettors in this attempt againſt my character, but I do not yet know them, and if I can, the world ſhall, and to ſuch I drop the hint, that ſuch as have the meanneſs to do miſchief in the dark, have ſeldom courage to juſtify them in the face of day. Mr. M'Kee obſerves, "that I remind him of Abſalom." He muſt have read much to become acquainted with the character of Abſalom; many advantages to him have reſulted from his reading, or perhaps he was perſonally acquainted with him; if ſo, princes in thoſe days were eaſy of acceſs: Mr. M'Kee muſt have lived a long time, and this accounts for his great cunning, and no wonder that Abſalom had ſuch an unhappy end, when he made Mr. M'Kee his aſſociate. He declares "a payment of Mrs. Sinclair's bond to her ſon," if ſo, why did he not lift his bond? Why pay the money to a third perſon without an order? Can Mr. M'Kee be ſo great a dunce, after being a ſuitor at law for fifteen years paſt, in all the weſtern courts? He mentions "twenty ſix plantations." I wonder if he includes thoſe for which he has taken warrants when claimed by others, and thoſe for which ejectments have been ſerved. He informs us "that he can pay all his debts with 317l." Some men pay their debts by the inſolvent act, &c &c. when the property ſurrendered to the creditors does not even amount to that ſum: but what has the world to do with the quantity of land he claims, or how much he owes? Perhaps he is afraid of his creditors taking the alarm, and hereby wiſhes to lull them into ſecurity. "He can pay my ſhare of theſe great debts," If ſo, I will be ſatisfied and I wiſh all his creditors may ſhare the ſame good fortune.

Now, in reply to the ſecond publication, I will enumerate ſome circumſtances which will ſerve to convince the world, that I meant only to do my duty and not to injure Mr. M'Kee. The execution was put into my hands immediately after the April court; I advertiſed the goods to be ſold on the 16th of June, which was about two months, and did not remove the property off his premiſes. This was giving him conſiderable time to make up the money, and prevent a ſale. I advertiſed very publicly, that thoſe intereſted might know that the money would then be ready, and generally his property I advertiſed, that it might not be ſecreted, as uſual, on the day of ſale. If I had, ſhortly after I received the execution, advertiſed the property for ſale in ten days, and left it at a tavern on expence, it might have been thought I wiſhed to injure Mr. M'Kee. Mr. John Parker told me, that Colonel Parker had engaged to have this money at Waſhington, on a certain day which he mentioned to me, and I aſſured him that it ſhould be ready for him; therefore I was limited, and therefore would not diſappoint him of the money which was his right. I am aſtoniſhed that this advertiſement ſhould offend Mr. M'Kee more than former advertiſements. Mr. M'Kee knows that I have been obliged often to advertiſe his property, and even to call ſome of it three ſucceſſive days in Greenſburgh, and if I had wiſhed to injure, would have ſold it the firſt day. Mr. M'Kee always applauded me as an officer, until I declared myſelf a candidate for the ſheriffſhip, ſince that things wear a different complexion: we need not object; it belongs to the people. It is not my intention to injure Mr. M'Kee's character or property, but I muſt do my duty, and to juſtify myſelf therein, muſt beg leave to offer to the world the following certificate:

We, the ſubſcribers, Juſtices of the Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify, that as far as we know, that William M. Sterret, ſub Sheriff of the County of Weſtmoreland, has behaved well in his office. (A diſpute with John M'Kee appears for itſelf.)

August 4th, 1789.

John Moore, George Baird,
Charles Campbell, Michael Huffnagle,
Matthew Jack, Chriſtopher Truby.
Hugh Martin,

In this laſt clauſe, the precaution and prudence uſual to the court of Weſtmoreland appears. They did not know but Mr. M'Kee had furniſhed me with the plaintiffs receipt, therefore would not juſtify me farther than they knew to be right, which gives more weight and reſpectability to their certificate, and left me to prove the delivery of the plaintiff's receipt by Mr. M'Kee; for which purpoſe I inſert the following teſtimony of a gentleman whoſe veracity is well eſtabliſhed.

I do hereby certify, that on the 16th June laſt, John M'Kee, in my ſtore room, handed to William M. Sterret Col. Parker's receipt. Mr. Sterret read it, handed it to me, and requeſted me to obſerve that it was dated the 15th June, and handed to him on the 16th. Mr. Sterret aſked him if Col. Parker had not given him a receipt before that: he anſwered that he had. Mr. Sterret aſked him why he did not bring it to him: he laughed, and replied that it was not witneſſed. Witneſs my hand and ſeal.

JOHN IRWIN, (L. S.)

Acknowledged before me,
George Wallace.

I hope no perſon will any longer heſitate to juſtify my conduct. It may be that the money was paid before I advertiſed, but I could not know this until I received the plaintiff's receipt. If I had proceeded after the receipt was put into my hands, Mr. M'Kee could and would have had his remedy: but to diſcloſe the ſecret more fully: I have been well informed that Mr. M'Kee kept back this firſt receipt, and prevailed on ſome perſon to mention to Col. Parker that I refuſed to accept of it. Col. Parker not knowing Mr. M'Kee's character or mine, was much exaſperated, and wrote the letter, (the contents of which you find in the papers) and deſired Mr. M'Kee to bring it to me, but Mr. M'Kee choſe to take a copy and give it to the printer. Hereby you may diſcover that the whole was a well concerted deſign to injure me.

SIR,

I have peruſed John M'Kee's reflection on Mr. William M. Sterret, therefore take the liberty of requeſting you to inform the public, through the channel of your Gazette, that Mr. Sterret has tranſacted my buſineſs free from my cenſure, and without giving me his own bond or any ſecurity for his conduct, and am happy to inform the public that he has afforded the greateſt ſatisfaction to me and the people generally. By inſerting this you will oblige me, and do Mr. Sterret that juſtice only which is due to him.

WILLIAM PERRY

July 13, 1789.

To the Printer, Pittſburgh.

I now ſubmit the buſineſs to the deciſion of the people, fully aſſured that Mr. M'Kee's aſſertions will have but little weight in competition with the teſtimoney I have produced, and hope that in future they will not be ready to receive an evil report of me. I will only obſerve, that this was an ungenerous attack by Mr. M'Kee on the character of a young man, whoſe deſire it is to merit the attention of the people, and perhaps it may excite the generous minded to become his friends, who otherwiſe might have neglected him.

But I muſt not further proceed to blacken the Ethiopean or ſpot the Leopard.

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

September 1ſt, 1789.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Mr. John Irwin, on Bruſh creek, on the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with CI on the ſhoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 3d, 1789.

PITTSBURG: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crosby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 15/ per
for this Paper are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.--ADVER
Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe exceeding